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Extension Service *Review*

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Plan for meeting 1944 war food needs

■ Farmers set their sights on 1944 war food production goals while the consuming public organizes to make the most of its share of that food.

November is the time when Americans are accustomed to give thanks for the harvest; and it is a good time to talk about the food supply. This year, the second largest crop on record is being harvested, while production of livestock products far greater than at any previous time will give us another new record in food production. After putting in long hours bringing in the beans, tomatoes, potatoes, hay, wheat, or apples many thousands of city and town people have a new respect for the food they eat and the farmer who grows it. Because of the wholehearted help given by everyone, city and country, it looks as if little food is going to waste; the 1943 crops are ready to fight for freedom.

Even as the 1943 crops are brought to market, plans are being made to meet the 1944 war food needs. The needs of the armed forces, of civilians, of allies fighting on the front lines, and other needs have been presented to the War Food Administration. These combined needs have been weighed against the agricultural resources of the country and production goals set for the Nation.

This month, meetings are being held in every State to study these national goals and formulate State goals. Called by the War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, the various Government agencies interested in food production will be represented at the conference. Extension directors and representatives from the district agents, State staffs of specialists, and extension editorial offices will help formulate the State goals and plans for meeting them. The USDA War Board chairman will act as chairman.

The goals decided upon in October will represent the determination of the maximum contribution the State can make to wartime food, fiber, or oil-crop production, bearing in mind the over-all

needs of the Nation. Information on conservation practices, price policies, loan rates, and other helps to production will be available for use at the State meetings.

National food needs call for planting a record total of about 380 million acres in crops and, at the same time, maintaining the production of meat, dairy products, and eggs at high levels for 1944. "Attainment of these goals requires the cooperation of every farmer in an all-out national effort to meet record demands for food, which are still increasing," comments War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

The responsibility of extension agents

is to see that every farmer understands the war food needs and his part in meeting his county and State war food goals. Help with the problems of increasing production through greater efficiency, better control of disease, or ways of bringing in needed farm labor will continue to occupy a big place on the extension program. The announcing of the local goals will mark the beginning of the 1944 production program.

November marks the culmination of the food-fights-for-freedom campaign to make the best use of the food available for civilians. It is planned that every community will have citizens' committees to carry the message, "Produce * * * Share * * * Conserve * * * and Play Square," to every family. Extension agents are responsible for the campaign in rural areas. As members of the local organization, they are enrolling rural families as food fighters for freedom.

Close ranks and move ahead

MARVIN JONES, War Food Administrator

■ Our task on the food front—that of meeting the needs of our fighting men, our civilians, our allies, and of helping the people of liberated countries—grows steadily larger. Yet, if we plan wisely and work together smoothly, I believe that we can meet the essential demands upon our food supply. Much was done in winning this year's battle of food. We must not allow any of the good work already done to be lost, and we must start now looking ahead to next year. We cannot afford any lost time now. We must close ranks and move ahead.

Since I became War Food Administrator, I have come to realize even more keenly than before the great contribution that Extension Service people throughout the country are making to our wartime food program. The work they have done already is one of the major factors in the progress we have made up to this time. That same kind of cooperation will be indispensable to the

success of the still greater efforts that lie ahead.

Our main aims are to produce the largest possible amounts of essential war foods, to see that they are processed and are used where they will do the most toward bringing victory. Both in Washington and in the field, the work is being carried forward by the organization which already had been built up at the time I assumed the responsibilities of food administrator. I am fortunate in having the services of such an effective staff.

As you know, there is the closest working relationship between the War Food Administration and the Cooperative Extension Service. The farm-labor program is an outstanding example, and I wish to congratulate Extension on the work it has done already in this important and difficult field. For farm labor, as for other fields, the working relationships which have been followed successfully in the past are being continued.

Using modern methods in a modern world

A. H. WARD, District Agent, South Carolina

■ We are more and more impressed with the immense amount of work which agents and farmers must do to win the war. There must be increased acreages of food and feed crops, improved pastures, more fall grain, more fall gardens, more livestock, better nutrition, more conservation, and more co-operative marketing. It almost staggers us.

How can we do all the things demanded of us in the war effort? Some agents answer: "We'll get busy on the radio, or newspapers, or circular letters." Others say: "I'll get busy and visit individually just as many farmers as possible." All of these are helpful, but will they reach enough farmers?

Leadership Plan Used 3 Years Ago

In the early days of the Extension Service, practically all work was done on the basis of individual contact. It had to be done that way then, but now that method of service is too slow and antiquated. Requests for help must be met, of course; but we cannot reach every farm home through individual visits, and every farm home must be reached in the war effort. In other words, I do not believe we can do a satisfactory job without the full use of the voluntary neighborhood leadership plan.

For 3 years we have used the voluntary leadership plan for conducting extension work in South Carolina with varying degrees of success in different counties. This instrument for doing extension work was not adopted as a war measure, for we were not then in the war. But there was a great need for increased food production and "Better Farm Living." It was for this reason that we initiated the plan. It was believed that by using local leaders in the various communities and neighborhoods of a county that extension agents could multiply their efforts by reaching a greater number of farm people.

Now it is time for the agents to ask themselves whether, as a result of using this plan, more gardens have been planted, more food and feed crops put in, more war food crops grown, more lime added to the soil, more scrap iron and rubber salvaged.

Has the agent noticed a development of rural leadership in his county? I believe that where the neighborhood leadership plan has been given a fair

trial, the answer is, yes, and that, therefore, the plan is worth while.

Some day the war will be over. None of us can realize just what kind of mess this world will be in. When the post-war period comes, many staggering problems will confront us.

In talking about the changes to come in agriculture, we usually discuss the need for cooperatives. How can we be successful in the development of co-operative marketing without first developing rural leadership? Our progress in agriculture will be limited and very slow without farm leaders, and we cannot develop these leaders without the voluntary leadership plan.

It is easier to talk about the importance of the plan than to actually set up active community and neighborhood leaders in a county. Not only is it hard to do, but it is so easy not to do. There just isn't any easy way to do effective extension work.

Neighbors Are Willing Workers

It takes tact and diplomacy on the part of extension workers to properly handle these leaders. No agent has 100 or 200 farm leaders anxious to work and spend their money going to see their neighbors. But every agent has farmers who, when they know that they have been chosen the leaders and have a responsibility to their neighbors and that they are being asked to do only important tasks, will be willing to do a reasonable amount of personal work.

Leaders ought to be made to feel that they are leaders. About once a month, a letter should be mailed to voluntary leaders only. Once or twice a year, they should receive a personal visit from the agent who lets them know that they are being visited because they are leaders and that their assistance is appreciated. These leaders also deserve to have a report from time to time, showing not only their neighborhood accomplishments but the accomplishments of their communities and county as well. It should be remembered that these leaders can be as easily overworked as underworked.

My experience is that this voluntary leadership plan and better farm living program furnish a splendid opportunity for county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents to coordinate their activities into a unified program, and

this working together helps to do an effective job.

An effective job with voluntary leaders also depends on training the leaders. They, too, must have something to teach and know how to teach it. There is no more effective way to train leaders than with the good old extension stand-by—the demonstration. Meetings of community and neighborhood leaders offer a splendid opportunity to conduct a simple demonstration. It may be just the difference between No. 1 and cull potatoes or how to mix feed or how to can food, but it will make an indelible impression.

Most extension workers have dreams of leaving a monument as a mark of efficient work in a county. Some will leave as a monument vast areas of improved pastures, or purebred livestock, or increased crop yields, or beautified homes. A most lasting monument would be a well-organized county with neighborhood leaders in every nook and corner of the county—energetic minutemen who stand ready to assist their neighbors in any worth-while campaign for rural improvement.

The Extension Service is experiencing a rather rapid turn-over in personnel. If you were a new agent going into a county for the first time, would you rather go into a county in which your predecessor had fully developed the rural leadership or one in which the rural leaders had not yet been discovered?

Yes, the voluntary leadership plan demands hard work and patience, but it pays dividends in better farm living and in furthering the war food production. Eternal diligence is the price of success.

One-fifth of Nation's wheat

By extreme measures, Kansas has saved a record wheat crop, more than 150,000,000 bushels—one-fifth of the Nation's supply. Farm women, town girls, high-school boys, and older men had to help hard-pressed farmers do it, many of them working 18 hours a day.

In Mitchell County, for example, 2,000 extra workers were needed immediately on June 27. Urged by Governor Schoepel and the Extension Service, all local organizations pitched in. The Beloit Chamber of Commerce alone placed more than 1,000 telephone calls asking nearby workers to help. Homes were canvassed. Practically every businessman was signed up. More than 800 extra helpers were soon at work. About 350 local businessmen turned their stores and offices over to the women and went into the fields. Farmers were able to plant and cultivate the crop, but without their city helpers they could not possibly have harvested it.

Full speed ahead on Mississippi gardens

■ In spite of an unfavorable gardening year, 402,164 Victory Gardens in Mississippi have produced an unprecedented quantity of fresh vegetables in 1943, and this production is continuing "full speed ahead" with more fall gardens being planted than ever before, reports R. O. Monosmith, extension horticulturist.

Mississippi Victory Garden goals in numbers of gardens planted have been surpassed, according to reports from 82 county extension offices. Final estimates are 314,227 farm gardens and 87,937 town gardens, a total of 402,164. This is an increase over 1942 of 28,000 farm and 45,000 town gardens.

New Victory Gardeners experienced trying times in getting their vegetables ready to be harvested, but a cat with newborn kittens was never prouder than thousands of men and women over the State who grew a garden for the first time.

A home demonstration agent received an urgent appeal over the telephone from a "first-timer" to "please come over to my house and show me the difference between a weed and a cabbage."

Indications of the widespread interest in fall gardens are shown in the 175,000 requests received by the Mississippi Ex-

tension Service for Circular 121, entitled "Why, Where, What, When, How of the Fall Victory Garden." This circular is available at all county agents' offices. During the months of January through June 1943, the Extension Service distributed 270,000 monthly garden guides, 75,000 circulars on Grow a Victory Garden, and 20,000 Year-Round Garden bulletins. Many county extension workers have supplied daily and weekly garden notes through their local newspapers.

Quantity, quality, and variety were all found in the gardens. Fifty-one county garden shows were held in May and June. The Newton County show contained 1,300 plates of vegetables; Warren County show received 300 blue ribbons for quality plates of vegetables; garden leaders in Covington, Tippah, Alcorn, Leflore, Bolivar, and Adams Counties each had more than 40 varieties of vegetables in their club exhibits.

Home demonstration garden leaders have shown the value of hybrid sweet corn this year to thousands of gardeners. They have assisted in the introduction of many new varieties of vegetables to improve the diet of our people.

"Shoot to kill" has been the slogan used in the successful insect-control campaign. United effort in this war was

exemplified by the work of Mrs. McBride, Jones County garden leader, when she persuaded her two neighbors each to buy a third share in a \$12 rotary dust gun to be used in fighting the Mexican bean beetle. The beetles didn't have a chance.

Gardening depends upon individual initiative for final success, but organizations within the towns and cities of the State have been of great assistance to the individual gardener.

The Natchez Junior Chamber of Commerce, for example, obtained teams and plow hands to plow 87 garden plots within the city limits. An implement dealer in Greenville furnished a small garden tractor for plowing more than 200 gardens in that city.

The Hinds County extension office, working with the local OCD, enrolled 6,000 in the Victory Garden program and supplied them with literature. Meridian and Hattiesburg followed a similar plan with outstanding success.

Tenant families in the Delta have been encouraged in growing better gardens in many ways. Mrs. B. E. McCarty has given personal supervision to 56 tenant families on the Pillow Plantation in Leflore County. Will Pillow, plantation owner, is giving \$25 each month to the family having the best garden for the month. This system of reward is being used by many Delta planters.

4-H Clubs take stock

4-H Club members—1,700,000 strong—are getting ready for a National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6-14. Nationally during that week a report of 4-H Clubs will be made to the Nation, and national recognition will be given to their war record of food production and conservation. Members who have fed one or more fighters in 1943 will get special honors. National 4-H Achievement Week is not only the culmination of thousands of 4-H achievement days but in many States is the time to reorganize clubs and set 1944 goals.

4-H Club sponsors VFV

The Montpelier Center 4-H Girls Club of Montpelier Center, Vt., invited all the Victory Farm Volunteers from the town of East Montpelier, of which Montpelier Center is a part, to a get-acquainted party. The party was a cooperative affair in that Wilma Schaefer, local leader of the Montpelier Center Club and, incidentally, a very strong former 4-H Club member; Ruth Thompson, former leader and youth supervisor, Washington County; and Pauline Rowe, county 4-H Club leader of Washington County planned the event.

One of the 314,227 farm gardens in Mississippi. Besides the farm gardens there are 87,937 town gardens and 400 municipal gardens.



Cooperative action helps Texas feeders

G. D. EVERETT, County Agent, Erath County, Tex.



Unloading the ninety-fourth car of wheat. Three cars came in at the same time at Stephenville when this one was unloaded. The scales, in the doorway, are loaded with eight sacks of wheat. The county agent is at the extreme left.

■ Erath County, Tex., has ordered and unloaded 113 cars of Government wheat cooperatively during the past 12 months for more than 1,700 feeders, at a great saving to these feeders. The opportunity to get the feed at reduced cost was a lifesaver.

The Commodity Credit Corporation started the wheat-selling program during the spring of 1942. Ten feeders in Erath County met the first part of May, ordered, and paid cash for 48,000 pounds of feed wheat, thinking that this amount would be the minimum required for a carload. A number of dealers were asked to handle this wheat but declined. The feeders then asked their county agent to help to finish out the 90,000 pounds needed to fill the car. This was soon done, so the first car was ordered in the name of one of the feeders. It arrived in June 1942. The same system of ordering was used at both Stephenville, the county seat, and Dublin.

The question of how best to get the information about the wheat to other feeders in Erath County was solved when the chairman of the County Agriculture Victory Council suggested that

the community and neighborhood Victory leaders be used. This plan was successful, as shown by the number of cars ordered and the fact that 75 percent of these leaders ordered wheat themselves.

Someone had to handle the collection for all of this wheat, so a representative of a national bank at Stephenville and one at Dublin was interviewed and convinced that this feed program was a good one. The feeders would leave their cash, check, or collateral with these bankers, who kept the orders in rotation for the group. The bill of lading with drafts attached were always sent to these banks, which paid off.

The 45 feeders who had wheat in each car were notified by post card or telephone as soon as it arrived, and very few of the feeders failed to get word in time to unload the wheat before the 2 days for unloading expired. Many rural mail carriers were buyers of this feed wheat themselves and knew the importance of the feeders getting their cards on time. Only one car was late in unloading, and that was because of a rodeo's being in town. Few cars

weighed short, for only one-half pound was allowed for sacks to cover shrinkage.

Labor for unloading was one of the great problems, but this was partly solved by the feeders' bringing their own help most of the time. The average of 2,000 pounds of a carload ordered by each feeder did not take long to sack. A county cooperative, the Feed Wheat Association, was formed. This association charged an average of about 5 cents a 100 pounds above the delivered cost for assistance at the car in weighing, checking, and some labor of unloading. The labor bill was about the only expense, for those in charge were old-fashioned and wrote a letter in time instead of telegraphing.

The feeders knew the value of wheat in the poultry grain ration, but had not fed it to other livestock. The Government, during the harvest of the 1942 crop of wheat, was asking that this wheat be fed to get it out of the way so that more could be produced. H. H. Williamson, at that time Director of the Extension Service, Texas A. & M. College, realized the importance of wheat as livestock feed and had his specialists in all the livestock branches write up the best formula they knew. This was printed in a two-page circular and sent to each of the feeders in Erath County who ordered wheat. Of this wheat, 50 percent was fed to chickens and turkeys, 30 percent to growing and fattening hogs, and 15 percent to dairy cattle; 4 percent was used for growing and fattening beef and sheep, and 1 percent fed to work stock and breeding horses.

Wheat Fed to Lambs and Pigs

One 4-H Club boy, using whole wheat as grain, fattened-out four lambs that topped the market. Protein cake feed was short this past winter, so one feeder obtained fine results from his ewes by feeding them one-half pound of whole wheat a head every other day and one-half pound of peanut hay every other day. Each of these was fed on the ground, as the weather was open most of the winter, but the feeds could have been made available profitably in troughs if the ground had been damp, because of the saving in price.

Another feeder started his 11-pig litter at 3 weeks old on one-half ground wheat and one-half ground home-grown maize in one part of a self-feeder, with one-half soybean meal and one-half meat scraps (he could not obtain tankage) in the other part. The pigs went to market at 5 months and 3 days old; their total weight was 2,750 pounds, an average of 250 pounds. Another feeder is giving his breeding horses whole wheat, a feed suggested by a number of

horse breeders in other parts of the country.

This 9,170,000 pounds of wheat shipped in cooperatively was in addition to feed produced within the county. One feeder bought wheat to make the ration better when he produced 25,000 pounds of combined maize. Another, last fall,

remarked that he must be a "little off," for he was buying feed wheat although he had more than 100 loads of corn in his field at that time. All this wheat tested more than 13 percent in protein; and it helped out in making the ration stronger in protein, of which the county was short.

Better farm management turns out more food

■ As a result of an intensive farm-improvement program, 20 representative Tennessee farmers were able to increase their total production by 35 percent in 1941 and 42 percent in 1942 as compared with 1940, with no additional land and with a declining labor force.

Some of the changes in the management of these 20 farms which made possible such a great increase in production were greatly increased use of lime and phosphates; increased acreages of small grains, vegetables, potatoes, and oil crops; increased use of machinery, and improved feeding and management of livestock.

Farmers, the Tennessee Extension Service, and the Tennessee Valley Authority participated in this program. It included assistance to farmers by extension workers in developing improved farm management plans, and the use of liberal quantities of lime and phosphates in putting the plans into effect. The Tennessee Valley Authority provided phosphatic fertilizers, on a demonstration basis, for this purpose.

These 20 farms are representative as to size, soil types, and types of farming of the valley of east Tennessee, the Highland Rim of middle Tennessee, and the eastern half of west Tennessee, where soils are generally in need of lime and phosphates. These farmers began farm unit test demonstrations in 1940. The 20 farms contained an average of 74 acres of cleared land per farm and employed an average of 1 extra worker for every 3 farms, in addition to the farm operator himself. They were selected for study from among other test-demonstration farms without any knowledge of or regard for their progress as test demonstrations.

Although a little less labor (in terms of months but not necessarily in terms of hours or energy) was employed on these farms in 1941 and 1942 than in 1940, their production of all farm products was increased in 1941 and 1942 about three times as much as was the produc-

tion of the average farm in the State. In 1940, their production per acre and per farm worker was approximately the same as that of the State as a whole.

Twenty-seven pounds of calcium metaphosphate containing 18 pounds P_2O_5 , made available by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 340 pounds of ground limestone were applied to hay and pasture crops on these farms per acre of cleared land per year. In addition, commercial fertilizers containing about 8 pounds P_2O_5 and substantial quantities of potash and nitrogen were purchased per cleared acre per year. More fertilizers were purchased in 1941 and in 1942 than in 1940. The total quantities of phosphates and lime applied on these farms per cleared acre during the 3-year period were about four times and two and one-half times, respectively, the average quantities applied per cleared acre in the State as a whole.

These farms were about average with respect to farm machinery—that is, most of them had wagons, plows, one-horse cultivators, mowers, and rakes. However, of the 20 farms only 13 had disk harrows, 9 had grain drills, 3 had binders, 1 had a manure spreader, 2 had trucks, and 1 had a tractor in January 1940. During the 3-year period, 2 tractors, 1 truck, 2 manure spreaders, and 2 binders were purchased by the 20 farmers. None had or bought combines. In addition, the volume of hauling and machine work hired, such as feed grinding and combining, was increased from \$30 per farm in 1940 to \$37 in 1941 and \$53 in 1942. Their purchases of farm machinery were probably heavier than those of the average farmer of the State during the 1940-42 period; and their use of combines, feed mills, and such equipment on a custom basis probably increased a great deal more than that of all farmers of the State.

Not only was more feed produced and fed, but livestock production per unit of feed fed was increased as a result of better-balanced rations, improved qual-

ity of feeds and pastures, and improved management of livestock. The number of cows and hens was increased by about 20 percent during the 3-year period; the number of calves raised was increased by about one-third; the quantity of milk sold was more than doubled; the calves were grown to heavier weights; the number of eggs sold was nearly doubled; and the volume of poultry meat sold was doubled. Hog marketings increased by more than 50 percent.

The total quantities of feeds bought per farm in 1940 were about the same as the average quantities per farm in the entire State in 1939 but increased greatly in 1941 and 1942. The increased quantities of purchased feeds consisted almost entirely of high-protein concentrates.

Greatly increased acreages of fall-seeded cover crops (particularly small grains, crimson clover, alfalfa, and vetch) increased numbers of livestock, increased quantities of feeds on hand, and improved pastures add materially to the prospects for food production and farm incomes on these farms in the future.

Saving a bumper hay crop

To meet the call for record milk production in the face of a shortage of dairy feed, the farmers of St. Croix County, Wis., have planted record hay crops. But the boys and hired men who used to bring in the hay are at the battle front or working in war industries; 2,000 of them are at the fighting front, so County Agent L. J. Stahler got busy.

Workers had to be found to harvest the hay. In the 12 villages (none over 2,400) 3 men were appointed as leaders, with 8 or 10 captains working under them. Each captain had from 4 to 10 men to help him, and this group visited every home in the county to find out who could work and when.

Harvesttime came around, and they were ready. Baldwin, the county seat, a town of 900 people, sent 80 men into the fields—storekeepers, doctors, feed dealers, hardware merchants, and other businessmen. Other villages each sent from 40 to 60 men. They went to work at noon and worked until dark, which is 9 o'clock in Wisconsin. Another group started work at 3 o'clock and worked until 9. Farm women drove the tractors and hay loaders; town women kept the stores and offices and did the work of the town men while they helped with the haying. Retired farmers living in town came back to boss the job. More than 700 extra laborers worked in the hayfields. The 80,000 acres of hay in the county was saved.

Arkansas moves the crops to market

■ Arkansas' Victory foods have continued to move to market on schedule this summer in spite of the manpower shortage, reports Walter M. Cooper, State supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Program.

Food crops that have been harvested on schedule since the organization of the farm labor program include strawberries, peaches, beans, spinach, blackberries, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, and cucumbers.

On a State-wide basis, the labor recruitment and placement program is now functioning through county labor committees, composed of farm men and women representative of the principal farming areas and crops in the county. Activities general throughout the State include the recruitment of workers through county farm labor placement centers, the maximum utilization of all available labor through rapid transfer of workers from farm to farm as jobs are completed, the closing of stores on designated days so that townspeople can assist with crop harvesting during the peak season, house-to-house and farm-to-farm recruiting by block leaders and minutemen, and the cooperation of ministers, school teachers, editors, and theater and radio-station operators in presenting the critical farm labor situation to the public.

The farm-labor-placement personnel of the United States Employment Service is working in accordance with the policies established by county farm labor committees as the result of an agreement between that organization and the Extension Service. In addition, farm labor assistants to county agents have been employed in counties where the labor committees have decided that such help was required.

From Polk County, Kenneth Bates, county agent, reports that farm workers, Boy Scouts, townspeople, women, and high school boys and girls were recruited to assist with the harvesting of 1,750 acres of tame blackberries, 650 acres of green beans, and 1,250 acres of Irish potatoes.

Workers to harvest these three important crops were obtained through an extensive recruiting campaign in which Claude Caldwell, manager of the farm employment office, W. M. Myers, farm labor assistant, ministers, neighborhood leaders, block leaders of Office of Civilian Defense, local editors, and businessmen cooperated.

In rural areas, surplus farm workers were obtained by a house-to-house canvass conducted by neighborhood lead-

ers; while in town, main activities included a canvass by OCD block leaders, an appeal to church members at Sunday school and church by ministers, front-page newspaper stories, a full-page advertisement financed by the businessmen of Mena, and the closing of stores to release employees for farm work. At Wickes and Grannis, located in the critical labor area, stores closed 1 day a week during the harvesting period to release employees for farm work. In Mena, where stores had been closing on Wednesday afternoon to permit employees to work in Victory Gardens, an appeal was made for the employees to do farm work during the 2 or 3 weeks of the peak harvest season.

In addition, 132 Boy Scouts from Texarkana attending a recreation camp in Polk County turned out in full force to help with the harvest. They received the prevailing wages, and arrangements were made to have the time spent credited to their Scout record as emergency Scout work.

Also, Bates said, 100 Mexican workers—regular employees of a Polk County cannery operator—were brought in by this operator from his plantation in Texas to relieve the labor situation.

Labor to harvest beans, tomatoes, potatoes, peaches, and cucumbers in Howard County was obtained through a recruiting campaign, conducted by County

Agent Paul Eddlemon, with the assistance of A. E. Hicks, county farm labor assistant and the county labor committee. The overlapping harvest of the five commodities created an acute labor shortage beginning the second week in June. To meet the situation, a special printed circular announcing the need for workers was distributed throughout the county, and special slides were run in the theaters. A severe crisis developed on Friday, June 11, with farmers reporting a need for 1,000 workers immediately. By Monday, 300 persons had been recruited and placed through the farm-labor-placement center in Nashville, and an additional 100 on Tuesday. A Negro leader whose assistance was obtained also recruited three or four truckloads of Negro workers to assist with the harvest. By Wednesday, the situation was no longer critical. Although the full thousand workers requested were not obtained, the farmers were able to harvest crops on time by making the most efficient use of the labor available. They accomplished this by switching the workers from farm to farm as the harvest progressed.

The cooperation of townspeople, school children, and neighboring farm families with Sevier County's strawberry growers saved the county's berry crop, according to W. B. Denton, county agent. A typical activity of rural local leaders in meeting the labor situation, Denton said, is illustrated by A. Hester of the Avon community. Hester made a house-to-house canvass to urge mem-

A. Hester (standing at right), a volunteer farm-placement representative, calls on the Elbert Cowart family about remaining in the community for the strawberry harvest. He visited nine itinerant families in his community and got them to promise to stay for strawberry picking, even though some of them were getting ready to move on.



bers of the families in his community to remain there to assist with the berry harvest. As a result, nine families with an average of four members each, agreed to assist their neighbors rather than look for work outside the community.

Growers near De Queen were able to get their berry crop harvested because of a recruiting campaign conducted with the cooperation of the school authorities, the local newspaper, the United States Employment Service, and business firms. Front-page appeals and full-page advertisements in the local paper influenced many townspeople to offer their help with the berry harvest. In addition, 125 high school boys and girls were recruited in De Queen through the assistance of the teacher of vocational agriculture, the county agent, and the De Queen School Board. Young people were transported in school busses to the berry fields. Special approval was obtained from the Office of Defense Transportation for use of the busses.

The Pulaski County farm-placement center located in North Little Rock re-

cruited workers for the strawberry harvest in Lonoke and White Counties, in addition to labor for cotton chopping in Pulaski County itself, Stanley D. Carpenter, county agent, reports.

The Pulaski County farm labor program was developed by a county committee composed of eight men and six women. An executive committee, composed of a dairy producer, a cotton grower, a hill-farm operator, and a representative of the county's home demonstration clubs, is serving as an advisory group to meet emergency developments. Working with the advisory group are two Negro leaders, T. W. Coggs, president of Shorter Baptist College in Little Rock, and E. H. Hunter, principal of the North Little Rock Negro High School. These leaders are appealing to their own people to assist with farm production through members of the ministerial alliance in the county. During the critical cotton-chopping season in late June, workers were recruited through the placement center at the rate of 400 a day.

Extension loses pioneer workers

The death of three extension workers who have contributed to the development of extension work in three widely separated States is a loss to the whole Service.

■ Dean Carl E. Ladd, of New York, has long been one of the Nation's most distinguished educators in the field of agriculture. A native of New York, he spent his early life on a dairy farm. He graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University and studied for his doctor's degree while serving as an instructor in farm management. After serving as director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Delhi; as specialist in agricultural education for the New York State Education Department, in Albany; and director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred, Dr. Ladd became director of the New York Extension Service in 1924. He held that position until he became dean and director of the State Agricultural College, in 1932.

Dr. Ladd was chairman of the New York State Milk Supply Stabilization Committee in 1929 and 1930 and did much to alleviate the problems of dairymen and consumers. He served in 1934 as chairman of the Rural Advisory Committee of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration under Governor Roosevelt.

In January 1941, Dr. Ladd was appointed a member of the New York State

Council of Defense by Governor Lehman. He also served as executive director of Governor Dewey's State Emergency Food Commission and was a member of the New York State War Council. Before Pearl Harbor, he warned that Americans would "face food rationing by 1943 unless they have extraordinary crops," and that the country would have to restrict its own food consumption in order to feed the Allies "within the next 2 years."

He wrote *Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days*, a story of farm life, in cooperation with Edward Roe Eastman, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, in 1943. He believed that the democratic way, though slow and clumsy, in the long run is a tremendously effective way for extension teaching; that people are helped to grow through helping them to solve their own problems; that the extension organizations are worth while primarily because they give people an opportunity to grow, to express themselves, and to give service to their neighborhoods.

"The Extension Service will sorely miss the leadership and inspiration so long given by Dean Ladd," said Director M. L. Wilson.

■ Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director for home economics of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, died in Reno on August 9.

Twenty-one years of service to the people of Nevada was given by Mrs. Buol.

She originated the "Keep Growing" nutrition work among rural school children which achieved Nation-wide recognition. As part of her work as extension nutrition specialist, she emphasized the growing of vegetable gardens even under unfavorable conditions, and in this way affected the health of the entire State. As leader of 4-H Club work among rural girls, she organized the Nevada home economics 4-H course of study and wrote many bulletins which were notable for the excellence of their educational approach. One of the founders of the Nevada State nutrition council, she was its chairman at the time of her death. She was recognized throughout the West for her leadership in a progressive attitude toward problems of nutrition.

A native of Tombstone, Ariz., Mrs. Buol was born May 17, 1887, the daughter of Judge William H. Stilwell, who was at that time judge of the Territory of Arizona. She received her education at Arizona State Normal College, St. Lawrence University in New York, the University of Nevada, and Columbia University.

Before coming to Nevada she was a teacher in Arizona and New Jersey, and was engaged in social work in Pennsylvania. She also was home demonstration agent for the Minnesota Extension Service for a time.

Mrs. Buol was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi, national scholarship fraternities; of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity; and of the Adah Chapter of the Eastern Star in Reno.

■ Miss Lulu Edwards, district agent in northwest Georgia, was fatally injured in an automobile accident about noon on July 13 while in line of duty.

A native of Georgia, Miss Edwards graduated from the State Normal School and the University of Georgia at Athens, and had some experience in teaching before her appointment as an emergency home demonstration agent for Cobb County in October 1917. After serving as agent in Bartow and Newton Counties, she was appointed district agent in 1922. Miss Lurline Collier, State home demonstration agent, wrote: "She was an outstanding worker, and her untimely death is a distinct loss to our services in the State. As a member of the Extension Service for 25 years, she was responsible for much that is in our program."



Extension agents join fighting forces

News from extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers. The roll of honor continues from last month the list of extension workers serving in the armed forces.

■ We docked in Oran and were near there for awhile. We then moved inland about 85 miles or so. After a short stay there, we started our long journey up to the front. It was between 900 and 1,000 miles. Our work was day and night then. Due to a tank thrust threatening farther south, we pulled out of Pichon and took up positions in the Kassarine Pass. The Jerries were right behind us when we pulled out, I'm telling you. After being in the pass for several days, some of us were sent out on a raiding party back toward Pichon again. It lasted only 36 hours, but I do hope I never have to put in another 36 or even 24 such treacherous, hazardous hours.

Our mission accomplished, we started back to the Kassarine Pass about 7:30 p. m., the second night out. At about that time it started to rain. The roads were terrible. The so-called road was across country, through steep gullies, which yet I cannot see how we ever managed to cross. I had 15 heavily loaded trucks and my radio car. On the way there, one of my trucks hit an enemy land mine, and the rear end was almost blown out from under it. One of my men managed to rig it up so he could tow it. He towed it over those 30 miles of the awfullest roads I have ever seen, and we arrived back 13½ hours after we started. I walked 5 miles that night ahead of my lead vehicle right after it got dark. It was so dark that I used my compass to be sure I was on the right trail and had not turned off on another in the darkness. When we first started, we did not know how close the enemy was to us. It was one hellish night if ever there was one.

After being in the Kassarine Pass some days, we moved into the Foudouk Pass. There was where we really had tough going and our first casualties. Jerry

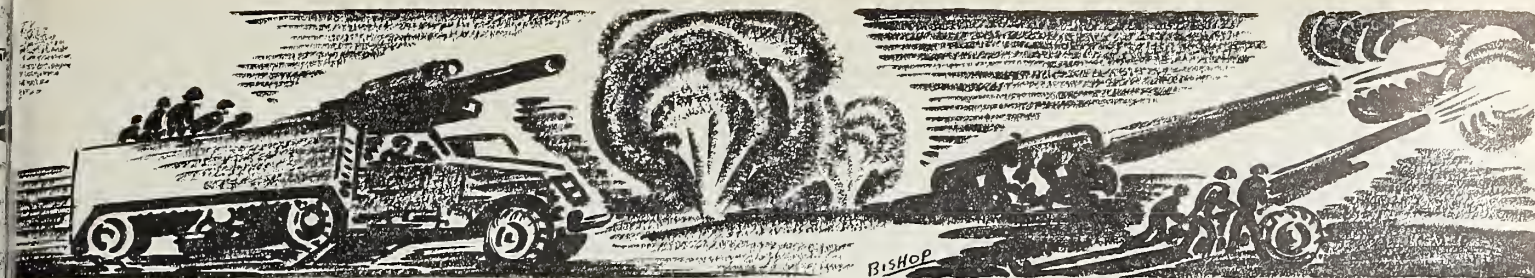
planes came over regularly, and we had very little cover. After Foudouk (town) was taken, then Kairouan, and we were relieved by the Eighth Army pushing up and meeting our forces there.

We went into a so-called rest area for a week, then into an area near Beja. We took the strategic and important hill of 609, then pushed on to Mateur. That break in the German line weakened the whole structure; and, in a matter of hours, Bizerte and Tunis fell. After Bizerte fell, we lay around for a day or two; then we were sent up into some hills to clear out some Jerries who didn't know that General Von Arnim had surrendered, or else they were just stubborn. Anyway, one day did that, and our fighting in this campaign was over. Now we are on the shores of the Mediterranean for a well-earned rest. That is about the whole story. Saw 68,000 prisoners all in one camp one day—what a sight!—*Lt. Victor McClure, formerly county agent, Saunders County, Nebr.*

Life on a Subchaser

Just got back yesterday from my trip on a subchaser. It was really interesting, as we had a convoy to escort, and so would go back and forth around the convoy with our sounding equipment going, looking for any submarines that might wander by.

The trip was very rough and stormy most of the time. Several times all the dishes and food were thrown completely off the table. We had a 55-degree roll for some time. It was lots of fun, however, and I really learned a lot of things I never knew before. The most scared I have ever been was the first time the captain turned a watch over to me and I found myself on the bridge with only



my helmsman and signalman. The other officers, including the captain, went below to rest. Waves were washing over the top of the bridge and pilot house, and there was Lydon left to run the ship. Everything turned out O. K., and I didn't hit any rocks. The responsibility of having complete control of a 200-foot steel ship in a storm is no joke, and I am surprised that my hair didn't turn gray.

I am back now at the station here in Seattle and am waiting for a ship. I may wait 10 hours or 4 weeks. We never know until about 12 hours ahead of time what we are going to do. I should get a permanent ship within the next 4 weeks or so, and then I shall probably head for Alaska, as that seems to be the direction of travel from here.

I know that because of the love you have for the sea you would enjoy and be very much at home doing the type of work our ship is doing. However, after seeing the tons and tons of foods needed to carry on even the smallest of operations here, there is no doubt in my mind that the work you and your staff are doing is of far more importance to our country than anything else you might do. It was hard for me to realize the importance of food in fighting a war until I saw first-hand what disaster might result should the food supply be cut off or give out. No matter what credit or honor is given to any single group for the eventual winning of this war, I shall always believe the men, women, and children who have their hands in the dirt, producing our food, will be the ones who have actually achieved Victory for this country.—*Ed Lydon, emergency assistant county agent, Santa Cruz County, Calif.*

Pictures for the Navy

I was assigned to Fleet Camera Party on March 1, and after a rather quiet first week, assignments have come in so thick and fast that the entire staff has been busy, week ends and evenings included. A comparative lull gives me this opportunity to try to surmount the censorship obstacle and still tell you something about our work.

The Fleet Camera Party, as the name

implies, is a photographic unit; and the San Diego Division is, at the present time, doing ballistic work. The enlisted men, petty officers for the most part, are photographers; and the three officers do the mathematical compilation and plotting work which accompanies the taking of pictures. Our assignments take us to sea two or three times a week for trips of one to several days in length; so, although we may be dubbed "dry-land sailors," I find my metal cap device and gold hat band acquiring the green color which distinguishes the real sea-dogs of the Navy.

As officer in charge of a party that photographs the battle practice of one or more of our fighting ships, I have had a chance to see first-hand what they are capable of doing with their armament. I might add that it is now much easier to understand some of our Navy's recent victories after seeing their practice records.

I have found, in talking with officers from other parts of the country, that "our work" is well known and quite popular, and it is always a pleasure to tell them that I have been working with the agricultural Extension Service. I hope it won't be too long until the results of our Nation's efforts begin to show the way to a definite Victory and that we can once more devote our time to productive efforts.—*Eugene E. Stevenson, formerly assistant county agent, Stanislaus County, Calif.*

The Roll Call

(Continued from last month)

NORTH DAKOTA

Lt. Robert J. Adam, McIntosh County agent, Army.

Lt. Melvin J. Berdahl, Mercer County agent (succeeding Harold C. Schulz), Army.

2d Lt. Robert E. Brastrup, Grant County agent, Army.

Pvt. Edmund W. Gahr, Sioux County agent, Army.

2d Lt. Larry M. Iverson, Bowman County agent, Army.

Capt. Verne E. Kasson, McLean County agent, Army.

Harry McLachlin, livestock specialist, Navy.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Gilbert I. Moum, Benson County agent, Navy.

2d Lt. Arthur H. Schulz, Adams County agent and agricultural engineer, Army.

Pvt. Harold C. Schulz, Mercer County agent, Army.

Pvt. George E. Strum, State 4-H Club agent, Army.

OHIO

Capt. William S. Barnhart, Muskingum County agricultural agent, Army.

Sgt. Gordon B. Briggs, assistant agent, Stark County, Army.

Frank Cligrow, multilith operator, Extension Service mailing room, Navy.

Emerson E. Frederick, manager, Extension Service mailing room, Army.

Capt. Alonzo W. Marion, agricultural agent, Mercer County, Army.

Lt. C. N. McGrew, club agent, Medina County, Army.

John T. Mount, assistant agent, Clark County, Army.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Homer S. Porteous, agricultural agent, Marion County, Navy.

Ens. Warren E. Schmidt, specialist in rural sociology, Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Alberto Arrillaga, assistant economist, Army.

Rafael Charneco, demonstration farm agent, Army.

Salvador Colón Ralat, county agent, Army.

José Luis Feijóo, county agent, Army.

Ramón Font, Jr.,

José A. Gorbea, finance office, Army.

José R. Janer, horticulturist, Army.

John E. Lee, assistant economist, Army.

Marcelino Murphy, county agent, Army.

Reynaldo Nadal, assistant animal husbandman, Army.

Gustavo Rivera Negrón, county agent, Army.

Ramon Rivera Bermúdez, county agent, Army.

Claudino Santiago, county agent, Army.

Luis B. Siragusa, county agent, Army.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Capt. W. E. Anderson, Army.
 Lt. Col. L. V. Ausman, Army.
 Alvin Barker, Army.
 Verne L. Beare, Army.
 L. E. Bernd, Ph. M. 3/c, Navy.
 Pvt. Raphael Brandriet, Army.
 Pvt. Wayne C. Clark, Army.
 Fred Dosch, Army.
 Capt. H. A. Frandsen, Army.
 Stanley Gilman, Navy.
 Capt. Earl E. Harriss, Army.
 Lt. Percy C. Heinzen, Army.
 Parker Hinckley, Navy.
 Melvin E. Jensen.
 Hagen Kelsey, Ph. M. (3d cl.), Navy.
 Lt. Robert B. Kelton, Army.
 Lt. Ralph Mernaugh, Army.
 John Pettis.
 Maj. W. E. Poley, Army.
 Milo Potas.
 Sgt. Howard Rehorst, Army.
 L. N. Rusch, Navy.
 Clarence Schladweiler, Army.
 Lt. H. M. Simonson, Army.
 Lt. William C. Spauling, Army.
 Pvt. Olan Starkey, Army.
 Warren Syverud.
 Capt. J. H. Thompson, Army.
 Lt. Jack Towers, Army.
 Raymond Venard, Navy.
 Lt. Douglas Wallace, Army.
 Lt. J. C. Watson, Army.
 Capt. Gilbert S. Weaver, Army.
 Lt. John E. Welch, Army.
 Verlon Welch.
 Pvt. R. B. Wheeler, Army.
 Capt. Reuben A. Wicks, Army.
 Leslie Zeller. In pilot training.

TEXAS

Aux. Alta Mae Anderson, Henderson County, WAC.
 Capt. M. H. Badger, Concho County, Army.
 Maj. G. A. Bond, Jr., Martin County, Army.
 Lt. Ernest J. Botard, McMullen County, Army.
 Lt. Leslie E. Brandes, Nueces County, Army.
 Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Charles R. Brown, Franklin County, Navy.
 Lt. R. F. Buchanan, Burnet County, Army.
 Pvt. Wm. G. Campbell, Starr County, Army.
 H. L. Clearman, Lipscomb County, Navy.
 1st Lt. Dan D. Clinton, Harris County, Army.
 Lt. G. L. Clyburn, Montgomery County, Army.
 Capt. John S. Coleman, Jr., Hartley County, Army.
 B. D. Cook, Kaufman County.
 Capt. X. B. Cox, Scurry County, Army.
 Capt. Alfred Crocker, Jefferson County, Army.

Lt. Jimmie W. Davis, Henderson County, Army.
 1st Lt. Hubert T. Duke, Garza County, Army.
 E. L. Dysart, Hartley County, Navy.
 Lt. James D. Eiland, Wheeler County, Army.
 Lt. R. D. Evans, Nueces County, Army.
 Capt. Louis J. Franke, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
 Maj. Jack P. Forgason, Bee County, Army.
 1st Lt. James A. Gallant, Bexar County, Army.
 2d Lt. Leslie C. Gates, Bexar County, Army.
 1st Lt. W. G. Godwin, Schleicher County, Army.
 Sgt. E. M. Gossett, Eastland County, Army.
 Col. Earnest Goule, Sherman County, Army.
 Lt. C. V. Griffin, Jones County, Army.
 Aux. Ava Grindstaff, Castro County, WAC.
 Lt. J. F. Grote, Tom Green County, Army.
 Maj. Hilman B. Haegelin, Duval County, Army.
 Maj. Richard F. Hartman, Gregg County, Army.
 2d Lt. D. W. Hicks, Kinney County, Army.
 Pvt. J. W. Holmes, Culberson County, Army.
 Lt. R. E. Homann, Kimble County, Army.
 Lt. Roy L. Huckabee, Throckmorton County, Army.
 Lt. Jack D. Hudson, Wood County, Army.
 Capt. Harry C. Igo, Hale County, Army.
 F. V. Irvin, Rockwell County.
 Pvt. Victor Joyner, Wheeler County, Army.
 Maj. Charles A. King, Jr., Starr County, Army.
 1st Lt. H. F. Kothmann, Reagan County, Army.
 W. R. Lace, Stephens County.
 Pvt. Ollie F. Liner, Hale County, Army.
 Maj. G. A. Logan, Jr., McLennan County, Army.
 Ens. Sam T. Logan, Bailey County, Navy.
 Maj. W. V. Maddox, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
 1st Lt. Otis B. Magrill, Real County, Army.
 Capt. Cliff B. Marshall, Rains County, Army.
 Dale Martin, Young County, Navy.
 Cadet Joe L. Matthews, Presidio County, Army.
 Ruth Mayfield, Comanche County, WAVE.
 Lt. Winburn B. McAllister, Lamb County, Army.

Lt. J. C. McBride, Live Oak County, Army.
 Lt. Rufus N. McClain, Terry County, Army.
 Sgt. Lee H. McElroy, Parmer County, Army.
 Ens. Jimmie M. McFatrige, Red River County, Navy.
 Lt. E. B. McLeroy, Houston County, Army.
 Lt. R. F. McSwain, McCulloch County, Army.
 1st Lt. Robert J. Meitzen, Atascosa County, Army.
 Capt. H. M. Mills, El Paso County, Army.
 Capt. J. L. Mogford, Mitchell County, Army.
 Pvt. H. W. Monzingo, Dallas County, Army.
 Lt. Col. W. E. Morgan, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
 Capt. Arson P. Morris, Karnes County, Army.
 Lt. Weldon B. Morris, Camp County, Army.
 Col. Richard R. Morrison, Harrison County, Army.
 Pvt. (1st cl.) John Nagy, Foard County, Army.
 L. C. Neece, Gray County.
 Corp. Henry F. New, Nueces County, Army.
 Lt. R. E. Nolan, Dallas County, Army.
 1st Lt. M. G. Perkins, Burleson County, Army.
 Pvt. Buford E. Rea, Montgomery County, Army.
 Capt. Bill Rector, Wilbarger County, Army.
 Aux. Bernice Reynolds, Van Zandt County, WAC.
 Maj. W. W. Rice, Knox County, Army.
 Maj. T. H. Royder, Travis County, Army.
 1st Lt. W. A. Ruhmann, Comanche County, Army.
 2d Lt. Herman F. Schlemmer, Bandera County, Army.
 Lt. A. L. Sebesta, Dimmit County, Army.
 Lt. Dave W. Sherrill, Hockley County, Army.
 Pvt. J. C. Shockey, Callahan County, Army.
 Capt. Cameron Siddall, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
 1st Lt. Jack T. Sloan, Lee County, Army.
 Stafford Smith, Jackson County, Army.
 Corp. Clarence L. Spacek, Zavala County, Army.
 Corp. Edwin A. Spacek, Smith County, Army.
 Lt. Ted L. Spencer, Morris County, Army.
 Pvt. L. A. Sprain, Jr., Washington County, Army.

Pvt. Horace C. Stanley, Lamb County, Army.
 Pvt. C. A. Stone, Wharton County, Army.
 Capt. A. A. Storey, Jr., Edwards County, Army.
 Lt. R. B. Tate, Nolan County, Army.
 1st Lt. R. R. Thomas, Gray County, Army.
 Lt. Homer E. Thompson, Garza County, Army.
 2d Lt. J. C. Thompson, Bee County, Army.
 Capt. Nash O. Thompson, Oldham County, Army.
 Maj. M. K. Thornton, Jr., Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
 C. E. Tisdale, San Saba County.
 Lt. K. W. Tottenham, Harris County, Army.
 Lt. Donald Turner, Lynn County, Army.
 Lt. T. E. Voss, McLennan County, Army.
 Lt. J. B. Waide, Jr., Moore County, Army.
 1st Lt. A. H. Walker, Menard County, Army.
 Lt. W. C. Wedemeyer, Madison County, Army.
 Alice Wheatley, San Saba County, WAC.
 Lt. John T. Whitfield, Tarrant County, Army.
 Capt. John H. Willard, Zavala County, Army.
 Capt. E. L. Williams, Presidio County, Army.
 Jack V. Williams, Kaufman County.
 J. O. Woodrum, Dallas County.
 Lt. Mack Woodrum, Dickens County, Army.
 Capt. V. G. Young, Midland County, Army.
 Lt. Walter M. Young, Smith County, Army.
 Corp. Frank Zubik, Jr., Army.

(Continued next month)

On The Calendar

Child Health and Welfare Exposition, New York, N. Y., week of October 11.
 Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., October 11-14.
 Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 18-23.
 New York Times Leadership Institute, New York, N. Y., October 27.
 Fifty-seventh Annual Convention, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., October 27-28.
 4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, November 6.
 National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6-14.

Picking a million bushels of beans

■ The farmers down in Henderson County, N. C., this year heard the Government's call for more food to help win the war. One of the things they grow best is snap beans. Normally, the county grows about 4,000 or 5,000 acres, but when the call went out for more food crops, farmers doubled their plantings to 10,000 acres, reports Glenn D. White, county agent.

Farmers knew when they planted this big crop that they would not be able to harvest it without the help of townspeople and outsiders. By working longer hours, they were able to get the crop planted and cultivated. But when the early crop was ready for picking, about the last of May, the regular farm workers and the transient laborers who normally harvest the bean crop were nowhere to be found.

With 2,000 acres of beans ready for harvest and continued rains slowing up the work, the plight of the farmers soon reached the ears of the city people in

Hendersonville, the county seat. The chamber of commerce, the Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis Clubs, and other local organizations began campaigning to get city people to the farms to help harvest the bean crop.

Despite the handicaps, however, the early bean crop of 200,000 bushels was saved. The stores in Hendersonville agreed to close two afternoons a week to allow their employees to help pick beans. From this little city of 5,300 people, 700 turned out to pick. Boys and girls from numerous summer camps in the vicinity, as well as tourists, turned from their recreation to help save the bean crop. And people from adjoining counties also came in. It is estimated that about 2,000 people were in the beanfields of Henderson County simultaneously.

Henderson County's million-bushel bean crop in 1943 is giving a big boost to the food-production program.

Southern workers help harvest spring wheat in Midwest

■ More than 3,500 domestic agricultural workers were transported to the Midwest and spring-wheat area in an effort to help meet emergency harvest needs and save vitally important war crops. These workers were recruited in four Southern States with the assistance of county agricultural agents.

In the first 3 weeks in August, 1,650 workers were moved from Arkansas to North Dakota; 1,200 from Oklahoma to Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota; 650 from Mississippi to North Dakota; and 200 from Alabama to Ohio.

Most of these workers helped with the wheat harvest in the spring wheat area. However, those who went to Ohio did general farm work, and some of those who went into Wyoming helped with the haying. Under an agreement between the extension directors of the States involved, the workers were returned to their home States in time to help with the cotton harvest which got well under way in September.

Public Law 45, under which the Government's farm labor program now operates, provides that the county agent must give his consent before a farm

worker may be transported at Government expense to another county or State. This South-to-Midwest movement of farm workers was an excellent example of good cooperation and understanding existing between the various States and is a tribute to the work of county agents.

It was a critical situation that faced North Dakota wheat farmers about the first of August. The State's record crop, one-fifth of the Nation's wheat supply this year, was threatened with loss because of a lack of harvest labor. This need was met partly by bringing workers from Southern States where they were not needed at that time as well as through an all-out local mobilization and the use of some 5,000 soldiers.

Motor clinics

Motor clinics in New York State have worked on 1,100 electric motors from pump houses, homes, and barns, and 4,300 farmers have learned to clean, adjust, and protect electric motors from overload. The clinics are being continued through the fall and winter with the help of a truck equipped for electrical repairs and adjustments.

4-H Clubs develop father-son partnerships

Wilbur F. Pease, now county 4-H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., describes his experiences with father-son partnerships in Wyoming County, where he was 4-H Club agent from 1937 to 1943.

■ "More century farms for the good of agriculture and farm families—a square deal for both youth and parents," was the double-edged idea back of the 4-H Club program in Wyoming County, N. Y., when it first tackled father-son farm relationships in 1939. Since then, nearly 50 families have been helped to make father-son agreements, with a waiting list of 25 interested families when extra war jobs sidetracked the program for the duration.

Such agreements can be made to work to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of the entire family. For the parents, as increasing age makes responsibilities, decisions, and work more burdensome, a sense of security and peacefulness comes from knowing that a son or sons can take over and keep the old home place progressing. For the son, a carefully planned agreement makes easier the path to farm ownership, which is becoming more difficult. It means that his years spent on the home farm will not be wasted, for he is gradually building an increasing equity in the business. The mother and other members of the family are protected.

In helping families with father-son agreements, a flanking maneuver rather than a frontal assault is called for. At least one of the parties must realize the need for some businesslike arrangement. Our program really started before 1939 by having father-son farm management meetings during winter months. Both Dr. Van Hart and Dr. Roy Beck of the State college department of economics and farm management proved adept at dropping an occasional remark about father-son relationships. The idea was further sown by the 4-H Club agent, when visiting farms for other purposes.

It is characteristic of people to be hesitant about their financial situations. Not only farm finances but sometimes more personal matters must be entrusted to the extension agent working with farmers on this problem. He must know the entire family and have the confidence of each member, for no standard agreement can be used for every case. Needless to say, this trust must never be violated by the agent.

By 1939, enough interest had been aroused to start our next step. To save

our own time and give each father and son the major responsibility in working out their own agreement, we first sent a series of 6 letters to 140 families. These were prepared by Dr. C. A. Becker of the State college, but were rewritten to meet our particular needs. Questions included: Was the farm business large enough, or could it be expanded to permit division of income? Did previous relationships between father and son bear evidence of a cooperative spirit that could be further developed? What points must be considered in an agreement?

Dr. Beck then met with fathers and sons in a series of three meetings. Sharing responsibilities, investments, expenses, and receipts; the desirability of a written agreement; and sample agreements were studied. Usually, we did not give individual help until a father and son had done their best at working out an agreement. Then we helped to clarify points, resolve differences, and suggest changes and additions.

Provisions were always made for changing the contract at the end of a year if experience proved it necessary, for arbitrating any matters that could not be mutually agreed upon, and for gradually increasing the son's equity in the farm business.

Where there is an only son, making an equitable agreement is fairly simple. More than one son and daughters in the family complicate matters because of the inheritance angle. If the son does choose to remain on the farm, making provisions for increasing his equity from year to year protects him but still plays fair with the other children.

Father-son agreements are no cure-all for father-son relationships. They do, however, tend to— (1) put relationships on a businesslike basis, which increases the respect and confidence of each party; (2) give sons an incentive to start farming and a sense of security for the future; (3) give parents a lighter load to carry and a feeling of security as they grow older; (4) prevent unpleasant situations by protecting against misunderstandings; and (5) offer a method for resolving unpleasant situations should they arise.

Perspiring over figures, and "head-aches" in meeting personal problems are all tied up in father-son agreements. But these do not count for much when a father says: "I was about to lose my boy—nothing very important as we look at it now. He just got sick of asking for spending money or a suit of clothes. A time or two we couldn't agree on his use of the car. I knew I couldn't get a hired man who would take the interest my son does in the place. That agreement, even to the use of the car, fixed things. Sometimes it's the little things that count."

Happier and more secure fathers and sons, better farming, better rural living, these are the dividends we have seen the program pay.



No food goes to waste

Thanks to the splendid cooperation of emergency farm labor offices in counties having surplus labor, none of the fruit and tomatoes in Franklin County, Pa., will go to waste because of lack of harvest hands.

That means approximately 500,000 bushels of peaches, 800,000 bushels of tomatoes, and practically 1 million bushels of apples will have been saved for consumers by local help plus the emergency farm labor recruited in Pennsylvania metropolitan areas.

It had been planned to use the Old Forge CCC Camp with a capacity of 250 and the Mont Alto forestry dormitory with a capacity of 150 to house imported workers beginning August 16. When weather conditions retarded the ripening of peaches, only a small proportion of the originally planned number could be placed. The number was increased as the need developed.

Home demonstration agents for New York City

■ New York City now has an organization patterned on that of the New York State Extension Service. At present, the executive director (acting) is Mrs. Katherine N. Britt, home demonstration agent for the city of Buffalo who is on loan from her work there. She is assisted by several home economists appointed because of their administrative ability, specialized training in nutrition, and knowledge of homemakers' needs. These women include Genevieve Judy, Mary Fitz Randolph, Adeline Hoffman, Mrs. Alice Drew, Barbara Van Heulen, and Edith McComb. They are called the emergency home demonstration agents for the nutrition program.

The New York State Emergency Food Commission has established its headquarters at 247 Park Avenue, New York City. One-half of the money allocated by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to the Food Commission was assigned to the work in New York City.

Personally responsible for the commission's human-nutrition work in the city is Mrs. Roger Straus, a member of the State Commission. She is working in close collaboration with Sarah Gibson Blanding, of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, who, as dean of the college, is

directing the human nutrition division of the commission.

Emergency home demonstration agents and assistant agents are also being placed in up-State counties now without a home demonstration agent, and in certain up-State cities where home demonstration agents are already established but where extra assistance is needed. These emergency agents are under commission direction and financed with commission money. They will work cooperatively with the Extension Service and the Food Commission in helping homemakers to preserve all surplus garden foods possible. They will teach families to plan and prepare good and healthful meals in spite of increasing food shortages. Any homemaker in the counties concerned will be free to call upon these emergency home demonstration agents for advice, recipes, and directions on family feeding problems.

The Food Commission has also appointed Dr. Jeanette McCay, formerly of the foods and nutrition staff of the New York State College of Home Economics, as full-time nutritionist in charge of publications for its human nutrition division. Dr. McCay has her headquarters at the New York State College of Home Economics in Ithaca.

Communities invest in a scrap bank

■ Extension agents have been asked to help in a new scrap-collecting drive scheduled for October and early November. This drive will take the form of a National Scrap Bank for each community. The scrap bank will hold a reserve supply of scrap from which metal can be drawn to meet steel-mill demands whenever it is needed to insure any abrupt let-down in steel production during the coming winter months.

These stock piles throughout the country should hold 15 million tons, or 200,000 tons more than the estimated collections during the last half of 1942. This means that every organization which has worked on scrap collection will have to redouble its efforts if the stock piles throughout the country are to be built up large enough to insure the steady production of armaments.

Having a reserve supply of scrap on hand will allow scrap dealers to do a better job of segregating so that high-grade scrap can be selected where needed and lighter grades assigned for consumption to those mills requiring this type of metal.

Unlike the scrap drive last fall, which was generated by an immediate emergency, this new scrap-collection program will eliminate the anxiety on the part of shipbuilders, airplane manufacturers, and munitions makers as to their ability to obtain steel when needed.

The community stock piles will be moved as the need arises and as scrap dealers can prepare it for war. When the scrap bank dwindles, it will be the patriotic duty of all the citizens to build it up again to insure an ever-present supply of scrap.

Railroads have agreed to cooperate in receiving scrap in remote rural areas where no scrap dealer is located and using their facilities to prepare and ship scrap to the mills.

The National Scrap Bank campaign will be conducted by thousands of individual county and local drives staged under the direction of volunteer salvage committees. Their job will be to obtain the aid of local newspapers in publicizing the drive and to arrange for the collection of scrap and its transportation from remote areas.

The schools throughout the country and in many areas the Army will be brought fully into local drives.

"The task of collecting 15 million tons of scrap iron and steel in the remaining months of the year will be extremely difficult, due to the false assumption on the part of a great number of people that the war has been won and that there is thus no longer any shortage of scrap," warns the salvage division of WPB. But with the wholehearted cooperation of everyone, scrap banks should spring up in every community next month.

■ MARY COLLOPY retires from the Agricultural Extension Service after more than 12 years' service as State home demonstration leader in Wyoming. Her separation from the service is a distinct loss to Extension and to the rural people of Wyoming. Under her direction, home demonstration work has been expanded and made practical, useful, and appealing to farm and ranch women. Early recognizing the need for organization among rural women, Miss Collopy contributed initiative, planning, and leadership to this task. She promoted the setting-up of community homemakers' clubs with county and State advisory councils until the membership now numbers more than 6,000 rural Wyoming women.

As the demands for home-economics work increased and it became impossible for extension representatives to reach all community groups, Miss Collopy introduced project-leader training schools and the use of local leaders to carry extension teaching and practices to local groups. Now, this method is generally accepted and applied and has proved highly effective in developing leaders and introducing recommended practices into Wyoming homes.

A tireless worker, a wise and capable leader, Miss Collopy has given herself completely to her work. Her love of rural people and rural living, her friendly counsel and wisdom, and her sympathetic understanding of farm and home problems will long be remembered by Wyoming people.

Extension discovers an effective ally

KARL KNAUS, Field Agent, Federal Extension Service

■ As I have visited Extension Services in the Central States in recent months to observe the manner in which each has expanded its war program, I have been amazed at the increased scope of participation by commercial people in our educational activities. This impresses me as being one of the outstanding recent developments in Extension. We have long known about and appreciated the assistance of chamber of commerce officials, bankers, and other businessmen in extending information. For years, however, we have almost entirely overlooked the effectiveness of the rank and file of businessmen in getting across to farm people ideas that improve farm and home practices.

This increased cooperation of businessmen may be, in part at least, an outgrowth of realization by Extension that it is useless to recommend a product if local dealers don't carry it. To recommend rotenone for control of certain insects is useless if the farmer can't buy it. One day while I was county agent in Menominee County, Mich., a local dealer called to tell me that he had just received price lists from a fertilizer company and asked that I suggest a limited number of formulas which he should stock from among the more than 100 different ones listed. As a result, Menominee County potato growers had available a supply of the particular fertilizer best fitted to their needs for the first time in their experience.

Businessmen Cooperate with Farmers

Too often we fail to realize that (1) each rural town businessman has a clientele he serves and with whom he is usually very friendly; (2) a farmer is particularly susceptible to suggestions for the use of a product at the time of purchase, because he wants to have that purchase turn out well; (3) the businessman, too, desires that the farmer make good with his purchase so that he will return when again in need of the same or a similar article; and (4) the businessman, when advising the farmer about a product would prefer to pass on the college recommendation if he knows what it is.

Poultry specialists were among the first to discover the possibilities of extension-businessman cooperation of the

educational type, and poultry-improvement programs became increasingly effective as the assistance of hatcherymen was enlisted. Once hatcherymen were convinced of the importance of supplying disease-free chicks from high-producing strains, they introduced improved breeding stock into flocks supplying eggs for the hatchery; the flocks were culled and tested for pullorum, and a premium was paid for their eggs. Naturally, the hatcheryman wanted his customers to be satisfied with the chicks, so he became an advocate not only of good chicks but of proper feeding practices and good management. As a result of this cooperation, the effectiveness of the extension poultry-improvement program was increased in almost the same proportion as the number of hatcherymen cooperating.

Consumer-education Programs

Another instance of cooperation between commercial and educational agencies is to be found in the advertising of some mail-order houses and department stores. Not infrequently, their advertisements carry suggestions for the consumer to follow in judging quality of products. For example, a sheeting advertisement gives the number of threads to the inch, condition of bleaching, width, weight per yard, tensile strength of thread, and other pertinent, factual information that enables consumers to judge which is the best "buy." This effectively supports Extension's consumer-education programs.

Caring for our tremendous crop production in 1942 and 1943 would have been impossible without the full-hearted cooperation of farm-machinery manufacturers and dealers, blacksmiths, garages, and other repair shops in aiding farmers to repair their machinery before the rush of the crop season. Cooperation among Government agencies and commercial people on the 1943 farm-machinery repair program began even before the Chicago conference, held in October 1942, when representatives of the leading farm-machinery manufacturers, dealers' associations, oil companies, and the farm press met with extension agricultural engineers and representatives of various Federal bureaus to plan the program. This cooperation was continued at State

conferences and carried from there into counties and communities, where representatives of machinery manufacturers and oil distributors helped extension specialists and county agents with training schools for local leaders and with farmers' meetings.

When the protein-feed shortage first became acute last winter, many State extension services arranged conferences with feed dealers to plan how best to relieve the situation. The possibilities of rations with a smaller content of the scarcer ingredients were discussed, and feeding recommendations based upon experiment-station research were placed in the hands of dealers for distribution to farmers to whom they sold supplies. The Minnesota Retail Feed Dealers' Association paid for and distributed 500,000 copies of each of three publications. These publications were prepared by the State extension service and contained no reference to any commercial product or dealer.

The success of the Victory Garden program was given much help by seed houses, publishers, dealers in garden supplies and equipment, and others who cooperated with the Government in promoting Victory Gardens and kept before the public successful gardening practices.

In 1942, southeast Missouri cotton farmers had a return of \$11,000,000 above what the same acreage would have produced with the production and marketing practices used before 1935. For years, ginneries have been an important factor in the success of the longer-staple cotton program by setting aside certain days for ginning that variety, and by collecting, storing, and making available to the growers at planting time a supply of seed of the longer-staple varieties.

Town People Help Harvest Crops

Extension-businessman cooperation reached a high point this summer in solving the harvest labor problem in many areas. Whether the crop was wheat in central Kansas, snap beans in northern Iowa, peas in Wisconsin, or fruit in Michigan, made little difference to businessmen who closed up their shops to enable their clerks to work in the fields and orchards so that, as Floyd Johnston of Iowa said, "Not one pound of food shall spoil because of lack of labor to harvest it." All this has tended to bring about a much better understanding of the common problems of town and country, and a greater national unity has resulted as all groups have worked together to supply, to the best of their ability, the food needs of our Nation at war.

Extension worker appraises neighborhood leadership

While on graduate study at Columbia University, E. A. Jorgensen, of the Wisconsin extension staff, made a Nation-wide study of neighborhood leadership. Based on information received from the survey questionnaires returned from 45 States, Mr. Jorgensen makes the following observations.

■ In training neighborhood leaders for their wartime job, Extension has drawn on what it has learned about leadership training. It has started with people where they are and as they are. People have developed as leaders through their own experience in their own neighborhood. Neighborhood leadership is not a new method of doing extension work, but its organization on an area basis is a new approach. The objective is to reach every farm family.

The operation of the neighborhood-leader system is revealing new and perhaps more effective ways of solving some of the problems of leader selection, training, and use. Neighborhood leaders, if they are to lead a group, should be selected by these groups, and a system of annual selection should be followed to give the group an opportunity to correct errors, provide a wider experience in group leadership, and give opportunity for all potential leadership to develop.

Leadership-training methods and techniques need to be adjusted to the type of leadership involved. Group-leader training is different from that required by a project leader. Neighborhood leaders should not necessarily be expected to become project leaders also. However, more use should be made of competent project leaders in helping their communities to increase their contribution to the war effort. Let the neighborhood itself express approval of its leaders and give recognition to them.

In the survey, 22 States reported having strengthened the coordination of neighborhood and project leaders by the establishment of community councils composed of both types of leaders and of other local representatives. Until the Extension Service included the neighborhood leader in these community councils their success had been limited.

It was the consensus of the States that greater use should be made of neighborhood meetings. Community meetings should be arranged, when needed, by the community council, based

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of
Extension Teaching

on either needs of the community for its own welfare or for the welfare of the Nation at war.

The survey also brings out the need for county extension agents to reorganize their teaching methods in order to handle satisfactorily all the increasing educational responsibilities coming out of the war program. Mr. Jorgensen sums up the situation as follows: "It appears that the agents will best serve their country at war if they will eliminate most of the general direct teaching methods and personal services, and devote their time, energy, and ingenuity to perfecting the organization of all rural people to the end that they can be taught by local voluntary leaders.

"This job of perfecting the community organization can best be accomplished by training the project and neighborhood leaders with the help of college specialists, and bringing the leaders into some form of a community council. This community organization should then be federated through delegates into a county planning committee. In other words, the county extension agent should become an educational engineer in addition to being a counselor and educator."—A CRITIQUE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER SYSTEM AS AN INSTRUMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION IN RURAL AMERICA, by Emil A. Jorgensen, Wisconsin Extension Service. Typewritten thesis, 1943.

Hoosier neighborhood leaders serve

Indiana farm folk, volunteering as neighborhood leaders, are doing an admirable job of assisting their neighbors to help in the war effort. With the guidance of county extension agents, these neighborhood leaders have reached two out of every three Indiana farm families on one or more occasions, relative to an important war activity.

Of the 337 Indiana farm families surveyed recently in 27 counties, nearly two-thirds had been reached at least once during the past year by neighborhood leaders. Three-fourths of the families reached had taken part in one or more war activities.

The 105 neighborhood leaders studied in the 27 counties had been assigned 34

different jobs, of which 23 were being carried out at the time of the survey. The information gathered indicates that more thorough work is done by the leaders when a moderate number of jobs are given them. In one county, where 16 jobs were allotted during the year, the work was not thoroughly done.

Leaders showed considerable discrimination toward the jobs assigned. They considered most of the activities essential, but thought a few of them unnecessary. Scrap collection, fire prevention, bond sales, and Red Cross membership solicitation were the jobs most often assigned and most completely carried out. The general publicity given these drives aided their popularity and consequent good results.

Leader-training meetings seemed to be more effective than letters in making instructions on their work clear to the leaders, and to stimulate leaders to act. Some of the letters of instruction in which jobs were assigned were not sufficiently specific. Leaders delegated few responsibilities to others, but occasionally used another member of their family.

Based on the findings of this survey, the authors of the study make the following suggestions:

1. Jobs assigned to neighborhood leaders should—

- a. Appeal to the leader as being important.
- b. Be simple and concrete.
- c. Be susceptible to easy measurement.

2. Leaders should not be assigned too many jobs; possibly one a month, or less, depending upon the rush of farm work and other factors.

3. Instructions in person are superior to instructions by mail. In any event, make instructions simple and to the point, telling the leader exactly what to do and when to do it.

4. Have a measurement of some kind, to give the leader the satisfaction of evaluating his efforts. To hold the leader's interest in a job, the extension worker must show an interest in his progress.

5. After a job has been completed, wherever practicable, a report should be furnished the leaders, giving them the total results of their efforts and complimenting them on their part in the success of the activity.

6. Since the farming public is comparatively uninformed about neighborhood leadership, use additional news stories, particularly at the time jobs are assigned to leaders, to explain the work.—THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER SYSTEM IN INDIANA, by L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service. Indiana Extension Studies, Circular 9. June 1943.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

CANTEEN CORPS IN ARKANSAS is being promoted by the American Red Cross. For all home demonstration clubwomen who have carried demonstrations in nutrition for a period of years the American Red Cross has waived 15 of the 20 hours required for a Red Cross certificate. From 15,000 to 20,000 are in this category. After the 5-hour course, all will be eligible to take the Red Cross canteen course. Teachers for the canteen course will be the 90 home economists who attended a 3-day refresher course for canteen instructors held in August. The majority of these were home demonstration agents but 21 were vocational home economists and FSA supervisors. The canteen has a popular appeal and the instructions that these 15,000 to 20,000 women can give their neighbors should reach every rural home in Arkansas.

4-H ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAMS held throughout the country this month are showing a number of innovations in recognizing the contribution of 4-H Club members to the war effort. Indiana offers a certificate of recognition attractively printed and decorated in colors. The certificate is awarded to all who made a definite contribution to the war effort in the production and conservation of food, energy, time, and health, the collection of salvage, the sale of war bonds and stamps, and other community war service. Texas offers an Award of Honor for members who have made significant progress in 4-H demonstrations to provide farm produce in the war effort.

BUYING A BOMBER is the most recent ambition of 4-H Club members, according to word received from Kentucky and Ohio. The 102,000 Kentucky 4-H boys and girls are aiming at the purchase of \$250,000 worth of bonds and stamps. A check-up is being made October 1, when achievement programs are being held. It is expected that club members will meet their goal. Ohio's 45,000 club members made this their No. 1 home-front task during the last 2 months. The War Department has announced that club members who buy the plane can choose a name for it.

WAR BONDS AND STAMPS are being offered as prizes for the Utah boy or girl who contributes the most to the sugar-beet harvest. Contestants must be between 14 and 18 years of age and will be judged on the quality of their work,

the quantity done, and their spirit of cooperation. The boy and the girl placing highest will each receive a \$25 bond, and second prizes of \$10 in war stamps will go to the boy and girl next in line. Awards are offered by the Kiwanis Club.

THE OUTLOOK CONFERENCE, October 18 to 23, will give consideration to the possibilities of inflation control, the international conditions in the field of food and agriculture, and the nature of post-war adjustments. An outline of the present situation and the agricultural programs for the year ahead are on the program. Two days will be devoted to extension methods and programs.

4-H CLUB WAR EMERGENCY INSECT REPORTERS in the South have made a valuable contribution to insect control on cotton, an important war crop this past season, according to a communication to Director Wilson from Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Dr. Annand states that the regular weekly reports on cotton insects sent in by some 500 Mississippi, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana 4-H reporters assisted the Department in doing a better job of advising manufacturers where to distribute insecticides and have stimulated farmers to control cotton insect pests.

TREES ARE PLANTED FOR SERVICE-MEN by members of the Reeder Victory

4-H Club of Adams County, N. Dak. In this way, boys who have entered the armed service from the town of Reeder are honored. One hundred trees were planted on the schoolhouse grounds.

FIRE-PREVENTION WEEK, October 3 to 9, is focusing the attention of the Nation on the menace of loss by fire. The President's Proclamation reads: "Every community must make an extra and thorough effort to detect and eliminate fire hazards. Only by this united endeavor can America guard her productive power against fire and eliminate a major hazard that threatens seriously to reduce supplies of war materials, food, clothing, and other essentials required by our fighting men overseas and by our civilians at home."

PISTOL CREEK FIREMAN is the name of the Oregon four-page publication for farm firemen, which reports the results of farm fire-fighting efforts and describes new and useful methods of controlling farm fires. In addition to the paper, the Oregon Extension Service also broadcasts a farm fire radio program every Saturday noon.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES in relation to library services of land-grant colleges to rural areas are being studied by James G. Hodgson, librarian of Colorado State College, Fort Collins, while on leave at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. He proposes to study certain general problems as they are reflected in the work of the extension services of all States and then to make detailed case studies, if possible, for two States and for one selected county in each of the two States.

A UNIQUE VICTORY GARDEN SHOW was held on the sixty-fifth floor of a New York skyscraper for about 125 Manhattan war gardeners of the Shell Oil Company. More than 600 items including a wide variety of vegetables, were exhibited. The horticultural editor of the New York Herald Tribune, the garden editor of the New York Times, and the food editor of the Newspaper Enterprise Association acted as judges. The Victory garden program of this company was Nation-wide and called for release of more than 3 million square feet of land for the purpose. More than 6,000 employees joined the garden clubs.

VICTORY GARDEN PHOTO CONTEST was a feature of the Illinois garden program. It was under the auspices of the Illinois War Council which offered prizes for the best entries. One class was devoted to food-preservation pictures.

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